

INFANTRY NEWS



CHIEF OF INFANTRY UPDATE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Infantrymen are encouraged to comment on the items that appear here and to suggest topics they would like to see covered in the future. Address suggestions to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-TDI, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5593, or call DSN 835-2350/6951 or commercial (404) 545-2350/6951.

THE FUTURE INFANTRY fighting vehicle (FIFV) will be developed to replace the Bradley fighting vehicle and selected M113 carriers (squad carriers, commander's vehicle, and XO's vehicle) in infantry companies (14 FIFVs per company). In the infantry battalion and brigade, the FIFV will replace both the commander's and the XO's BFVs/M113s until the command group vehicle is fielded.

The FIFV design will incorporate the following: Heavy ballistic protection, two-man crew and nine-man dismount element, rapid fire gun, antitank guided missile, directed energy weapon, area suppression weapon, modular armor, compartmentalization, advanced track, advanced integrated propulsion, automatic cueing and target acquisition system, and embedded training. The first-unit-equipped date is scheduled for the third quarter of FY 2004.

The Infantry School POC is MAJ William Roughton, Mobility Branch, DCD, DSN 835-1618 or commercial (404) 545-1618.

THE ADVANCED RIFLE grenade ammunition (ARGM) is muzzle mounted, attached to the service rifle, and launched with standard ball and tracer

ammunition. Two types of rifle grenades are being tested. The first is a bullet trap grenade, with a steel trap inside that prevents the bullet from reaching the fuse and warhead. The grenade is subsequently propelled down range by energy transferred from the bullet and propellant gasses generated by the fired rifle cartridge. The second type is the shoot-through grenade, in which the bullet travels through and out the top of the grenade.

State-of-the-art ARGMs are expected to significantly increase the supporting fires of each infantry squad and augment M203, MK 19, and 60mm mortar fires. The ARGM will give point men immediate suppressive firepower. The system is excellent for use in high-rise, house-to-house military operations on urban terrain.

Technical and user testing is scheduled for the fourth quarter of FY 1991 and the first quarter of FY 1992. Type classification will follow at the end of the second quarter of FY 1992, with first-unit-equipped date scheduled for the fourth quarter of FY 1996.

THE INFANTRY ANTIARMOR Master Plan (IAAMP) addresses solutions to the Infantry's antiarmor requirements. Those requirements are based on the ability to fight in low, mid, and high intensity environments on a sophisticated battlefield against a variety of forces.

Using the family of complementary antiarmor weapon systems concept — light-medium-heavy (LAW-MAW-HAW) — the IAAMP establishes requirements based on the analysis of threat armor, warfighting concepts and doctrine, current antiarmor programs,

training and leader development, and organizational/force structure effects. Infantry forces will employ antiarmor weapons on a nonlinear battlefield with an objective of shaping the battlefield (engaging the enemy at the time and place of choice).

The new antiarmor weapon systems being developed will provide increased effectiveness against the armor threat, better gunner survivability, greater engagement range, and a faster rate of engagement.

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION of the Directorate of Training and Doctrine has provided the following update on the status of publications:

TC 21-24, Rappelling. This circular is scheduled to be in the field by the beginning of October 1991. It contains an explanation of the basic rappelling techniques that soldiers and leaders can use in conducting rappelling operations. It serves as the primary reference at the Infantry School for both resident and nonresident instruction presented to cadets, officer candidates, and both commissioned and noncommissioned officers. This circular also discusses several advanced techniques that deal with infiltration and exfiltration.

FM 21-150, Combatives. The coordinating draft of this manual was distributed to the field recently. It contains information and guidance on rifle-bayonet fighting and hand-to-hand combat. It serves as a guide for instructors, trainers, and soldiers.

MOST KEY WARFIGHTING manuals used by infantry units (airborne, air assault, light, Ranger, and H-series

infantry) are now being revised by the Doctrine Division, Combined Arms and Tactics Directorate.

Field Manuals 7-8, The Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad, and **FM 7-20, The Infantry Battalion**, are in the final publication process and should be available for pinpoint distribution by the third quarter of FY 1992. Both manuals contain tactical standing operating procedures (TSOPs) to be used by units in the field. Additionally, FM 7-8 contains revised infantry platoon and squad battle drills that supersede those found in ARTEP 7-8-Drill, January 1990.

Other manuals being revised include the following:

FM 7-7J, The Mechanized Infantry Platoon and Squad (Bradley), is expected to be ready for issue to the field in the fourth quarter of FY 1992. This manual will also include TSOPs and battle drills for Bradley-equipped units, and the Bradley 2 x 2 organization will be incorporated.

FM 7-30, The Infantry Brigade (Airborne, Air Assault, Light, Ranger, and H-series Infantry), will also be completed by the fourth quarter of FY 1992.

FM 7-90, Tactical Employment of Mortars, has been approved and will be in initial distribution by the second quarter of FY 1992.

FM 7-91, Tactical Employment of Antiarmor Platoons, Companies, and Battalions, has been sent to the field for review as a coordinating draft.

Comments or questions should be directed to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-ATD, Fort Benning, GA 31905; DSN 835-7162/7114 or (404) 545-7162/7114.

THE USE OF SMOKE for training is the subject of a safety message from the U.S. Army Safety Center (USASC) at Fort Rucker.

As a result of fatal accidents and other injuries requiring hospitalization that have occurred when HC smoke was being used for training, USASC strongly recommends immediate adherence to

the safety standards in DA Pamphlet 385-63 (Draft), Range Safety Standards, pending its final publication.

This pamphlet, currently being developed, will include portions of Army Regulation 385-63, Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, and Combat, 15 Nov 83, now being revised.

The following is quoted from DA Pamphlet 385-63 (Draft):

Personnel will carry the protective mask when participating in exercises which include the use of smoke. Personnel will mask before:

A. Exposure to any concentration of smoke produced by M8 white smoke grenades or smoke pots (HC smoke) or metallic powder obscurants.

B. When operating in or passing through dense (visibility less than 50 meters) smoke concentrations such as smoke blankets and smoke curtains.

C. When operating in or passing through a smoke haze (visibility greater than 50 meters) and the duration of exposure will exceed 4 hours.

D. Any time exposure to smoke produces breathing difficulty, eye irritation or discomfort. Such effects in one individual will serve as a signal for all similarly exposed personnel to mask.

E. Personnel will mask when using smoke during military operations in urban terrain (MOUT) training when operating in enclosed spaces. NOTE: The protective mask is not effective in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Care must be taken not to enter confined spaces where oxygen may have been displaced.

POCs at USASC (CSSC-SPI), are MAJ Tannen at DSN 558-2450 and CW3 Wohlenhaus or MSG Williams at 558-3530.

THE COMPLETE PHYSICAL fitness uniform (PFU) ensemble must be in the hands of all active duty personnel by 1 April 1992. The previously scheduled date was 1 October 1991. The date was extended to enable the supply system to support requirements of the Total Army and also to allow enough time

for soldiers who deployed to Southwest Asia to obtain the required items.

Currently, each soldier must have one PFU T-shirt and one pair of PFU shorts. By 1 April 1992, each must have a second T-shirt, a second pair of shorts, one sweat shirt, and one pair of sweat pants. By that time, sufficient quantities will be available in Army Military Clothing Sales Stores.

The Physical Fitness Badge is the only insignia authorized for wear on the PFU. When worn, the badge should be placed on the upper left front side of the PFU T-shirt or sweat shirt.

PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS can no longer expect to walk into a Department of the Army school at Fort Benning if they have not already been enrolled through their units. Current statistics from the Bradley Fighting Vehicle (BFV) Commander's Course, the Master Gunners Course, and the Infantry Mortar Platoon Course (IMPC) show that between 20 and 40 extra personnel report to each class only to be turned away.

The following are the current number of slots for each course:

BFV Commanders	40
Master Gunners	30
IMPC	72

The Infantry School's POC is Mr. Rehberg at DSN 784-6521.

THE 1991 DOUGHBOY Award was presented to General Richard E. Cavazos at the Infantry Ball, which was held at Fort Benning on 26 July 1991. Just prior to his retirement in 1984, General Cavazos was the commanding general of U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). Today, he is considered one of the nation's foremost experts in military affairs.

The Doughboy Award goes to individuals who have made substantial contributions to the Infantry. Previous recipients include Bill Mauldin, General Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S. Senator John Tower, and former Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh, Jr.

THE NATIONAL INFANTRY Museum has received many artifacts relating to the Persian Gulf War and has prepared an exhibit of some of them, both inside the museum and outside on the grounds.

Returning troops have been generous in sharing items they used or captured and were allowed to bring back. Too, enemy weapons such as rifles, pistols, mortars, antiaircraft guns, and rocket launchers have been transferred from the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart, Georgia, as well as a T-72 main battle tank, a BMP-1 infantry combat vehicle, and a BRDM-2 reconnaissance vehicle. The museum also received an Iraqi motorcycle.

This exhibit has been popular with visitors, many of whom have come to Fort Benning to see their soldiers on their return from the war. In addition to the large number of Active Army soldiers sent from Fort Benning, numerous Reserve and National Guard units departed from and returned to the post.

A desert battle dress uniform (BDU) with hat and boots that was worn by (and donated by) Specialist Joey Cardwell of Company D, 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, is on display. The unit was in the forefront of the attack into Iraq.

Another display shows a desert scene with U.S. soldiers in a bunker with sandbags around it, busily stacking ammunition cases and getting in water and supplies in preparation for the battle that may come. The soldiers are wearing the different uniforms used — a regular BDU, a desert camouflage BDU, and a night camouflage uniform that was worn over the daytime BDU. Also shown are various accessories and equipment such as sunshades; goggles; a scarf that wraps tightly around the neck several times to protect the wearer from sun, sand, and insects; rubber gloves; gas mask; and various footwear.

Other items on display are the field jacket of an Iraqi first lieutenant in the Republican Guard, an Iraqi gas mask, Soviet communications equipment used by the Iraqis, and weapons of the type used by both the Iraqis and the soldiers

of the coalition forces.

Donations of items related to previous war periods also continue. Recently received were a World War I machinegun cart, a Japanese rifle and sword, a German pistol, a Mosin-Nagant rifle with bayonet captured by the donor near the Naktong River in Korea in September 1950, and a World War I Berthier model 1916 rifle. A large number of artifacts relating to the career of Brigadier General Claudius M. Easley, including uniforms, accessories, saber, insignia, and decorations, were given by his family. Many interesting World War II items that had been collected by Brigadier General Harry A. Sappington, as well as many items relating to his career, were given by his family.

The well-known artist Don Stivers has been commissioned to do a painting depicting the World War II Battle of

Crucifix Hill. Prints will be made and offered for sale in the museum gift shop.

The gift shop also has a number of items related to Operation DESERT STORM: *The Desert Shield Fact Book*, T-shirts, posters, and coins are some of the items being offered for sale.

The National Infantry Museum Society, formed at Fort Benning a number of years ago to assist the museum with financial and volunteer support, is open to anyone who is interested in joining. The cost is \$2.00 for a one-year membership or \$10.00 for a lifetime membership.

Additional information about the museum and the society is available from the Director, National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5273; telephone DSN 835-2958 or commercial (404) 545-2958.



Soldiers of the 35th Infantry Regiment establish a base camp on the front line, Hill 44, Guadalcanal, 15 January 1943.

THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION, its soldiers, and veterans will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the division's activation at Schofield Barracks during the week of 1 October 1991.

When the Hawaiian Division, which had been created in 1921, was deactivated on 1 October 1941, two new infantry divisions, the 24th and 25th, were formed from its components.

The 25th Division earned its first World War II battle star on 7 December 1941 when Japanese planes attacked Pearl Harbor. The following year, on Guadalcanal, the 25th earned its

nickname — the Tropic Lightning Division — for the speed of its deployment to and courage its soldiers had shown during the fighting on the island. Later, during the Northern Solomons campaign, it adopted its shoulder patch: a bolt of lightning superimposed on a taro leaf to indicate the division's Hawaiian origin.

In less than four years, the division fought in four major campaigns, received six unit citations and Medals of Honor for six of its members, and had a wartime record of 165 consecutive days in combat.

During the Korean War, the 25th received credit for ten campaigns, earned two unit decorations, and its members were awarded 14 Medals of Honor. And in Vietnam, the division participated in 11 campaigns, received four unit citations, and its soldiers earned 21 Medals of Honor.

In addition to the 50th anniversary celebration, the 25th Infantry Division will hold its annual convention in Honolulu during the same week.

(This item was contributed by Major Robert E. Sorenson, Public Affairs Office, 25th Infantry Division.)

THE INFRARED LIGHT transmitter (NSN 6240-01-275-8080) and the infrared marker kit (NSN 9905-01266-7558) combine to provide a covert light source for night operations.

The infrared (IR) light is visible with night vision goggles, aviators night vision imaging systems (ANVIS), and other image intensification devices but invisible to the unaided human eye.

Each light transmitter is a rugged self-contained unit that produces IR energy (850 nanometers) through night vision goggles at a range of up to three miles (five kilometers). The IR transmitter attaches to a universally available nine-volt battery and can easily be turned off and on as needed. To preclude the need for retrieval, the IR light transmitter is designed to self-extinguish after four hours.

The transmitters are small, lightweight, and rugged. Attached to the rod assemblies in the kit, they can be securely positioned above ground in any soil condition, including hard ground and marshy areas. Sections from several rod assemblies can also be combined for mounting a transmitter up to a height of 7½ feet.

Each kit contains six IR light transmitters and five rod assemblies, along with a placard giving instructions for designating helicopter landing zones.

THE COLD WEATHER clothing fielded last year to selected Army units requires special care when the compo-

nents need repair. The extended cold weather clothing system (ECWCS) jacket and trousers are made of a synthetic laminated fabric that repels water but is porous enough to prevent moisture buildup from perspiration.

Soldiers can make temporary repairs to the fabric in the field by sewing a rip or tear or by turning a torn garment inside out and patching it with duct tape (also known as "100-mile-per-hour" tape). Permanent repairs are made at the direct support level by sewing and then heat-sealing the sewn area.

Additional information on repairing these items can be found in the Pamphlet *Use and Care of ECWCS*, prepared by the Natick Research, Development, and Engineering Center. This pamphlet can be found in unit supply rooms or can be ordered (Item Number ADA 18799) from the Defense Technical Information Center, National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161.

A ¾-inch videotape is also available from the Joint Visual Information Activity in Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania. It can be ordered through post audiovisual support offices using order number H705956 DA ECWCS (TVT 10-8). The direct support repair process is described in Chapter 20, General Repair Procedures for Clothing.

TWO TECHNICAL BULLETINS have recently been updated and are available:

- TB 43-0239, Maintenance in the Desert, has been updated with the latest lessons learned from Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM.

- TB 43-0243, Ammo Operations in the Desert, provides information on the handling, safety, movement, and storage of ammunition in desert conditions.

Publications clerks can order these bulletins on DA Form 4569.

THE U.S. ARMY SPECIAL Forces Command (Airborne) has been created to realign command and control of Active Army and Reserve Special Forces units.

Previously, Active Army Special Forces units were assigned to the 1st Special Operations Command (Airborne), and Army Reserve Special Forces units were assigned to the U.S. Army Reserve Special Operations Command (Airborne). The realignment assigns all active duty Special Forces units to the new command and gives the command operational control over Reserve Special Forces units.

The 1st Special Operations Command has been eliminated by the reorganization.

The Reserve Special Operations Command has been reorganized as the U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command, responsible for both Active Army and Reserve civil affairs and psychological operations units. Reserve units will be assigned to the new command, which will have operational control over affiliated Active Army units. The realignment makes no changes to the current training relationship and alignment of Army National Guard Special Forces units.

The 75th Ranger Regiment and the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (Airborne) will continue to report directly to the U.S. Army Special Operations Command.

THE 38TH INFANTRY DIVISION, the major component of Indiana's Army National Guard, commemorated the 50th anniversary of its mobilization for World War II at a ceremony held at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, on 22 June 1991. During the ceremony, the division dedicated a permanent memorial marker — six feet tall, more than four feet wide at the base, weighing a total of some 12,900 pounds. The monument depicts on its four sides the division's history, campaigns, and decorations.

Interested former and current members of the division may obtain membership in the newly formed 38th Division Association by writing or calling the association's office at 3912 W. Minnesota Street, P.O. Box 41326, Indianapolis, IN 46241-0326; telephone (317) 247-3442.